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BUCKLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT FOR

1971

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

D.J. Fraser, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

A.G. Watkin, M.A.P.H.I..

BUCKLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Miss Shone and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the health of the District for the year 1971. The 1971 Census gave a provisional figure for population of 11,866. The Registrar General's population estimate at mid-year was 11,930, an increase of 1180 over the figure for 1970.

The live birth rate was high, with 297 births, compared with 284 in 1970, 267 in 1969 and 224 in 1968. The crude birth rate was 24.9 per 1,000 population, compared with the national figure of 16.0.

There were 3 deaths of infants under one year old, compared with 4 in 1970, 5 in 1969 and 4 in 1968. All were under a week old, and death was due to congenital defects. This gave an Infant Mortality Rate of 10 deaths per 1,000 live births. The national figure was 18. There were no still births, compared with 5 in 1970 and 3 in 1969. There were 106 deaths, compared with 104 in 1970.

The principal simple cause of death (at all ages) was again diseases of the heart and circulatory system, accounting for 54 deaths (of 28 males and 26 females). The figure for 1970 was 47. Cancer accounted for 17 deaths (10 males, 7 females), compared with 25 in 1970. There were thus 8 fewer deaths from cancer. Lung cancer caused death of 3 persons (2 males and 1 female), compared with 10 in 1970, 9 in 1969, 7 in 1968, 5 in 1967 and 7 in 1966.

This year again there were no deaths from Tuberculosis. Pneumonia accounted for 9 deaths (mostly in the elderly) and bronchitis 4. Congenital defects caused 4 deaths and motor accidents 4. There were no deaths from Influenza. Suicide accounted for 2 deaths.

There were no infectious diseases notifications during the year. This compares with 17 in 1970 (measles 10, dysentery 7), and in 1969 116 (measles 105, dysentery 11). Again, there were no cases of food poisoning and no new cases of tuberculosis. One has come to expect an outbreak of measles every 2 or 3 years, but with the introduction of measles vaccination for children of one year or more, it is possible that this illness may in time, be eradicated.

One of the major risks of present day living is that of food poisoning. With the increase in use of processed meat foods, and the ever growing popularity of chicken, the numbers of food poisoning cases throughout the country has soared in recent years. Many of the bacteria responsible are found in the intestines of animals and birds. Contamination of the meat can take place at any point in the preparation of meat for eating. Risk can be lessened by proper handling of meat and meat products. Meat should be washed and cooked and eaten. Thorough cooking will often destroy the bacteria responsible for food poisoning. Many cases of illness are caused by people attending "chicken barbecues" where the chickens are not thoroughly cooked and the meat is contaminated. Other sources of infection are holiday makers returned from the continent.

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The first part of the report deals with the general situation in the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's development since 1945. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's history and development.

The second part of the report deals with the economic situation. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's economic development since 1945. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's history and development.

The third part of the report deals with the social situation. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's social development since 1945. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's history and development.

The fourth part of the report deals with the political situation. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's political development since 1945. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's history and development.

The fifth part of the report deals with the cultural situation. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's cultural development since 1945. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's history and development.

The sixth part of the report deals with the foreign relations situation. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's foreign relations since 1945. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's history and development.

The seventh part of the report deals with the future of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's future since 1945. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's history and development.

The eighth part of the report deals with the conclusion. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's conclusion since 1945. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's history and development.

Many travellers have gastro-intestinal upsets whilst on holiday or after returning home. These are often found to be food poisoning cases. There is little danger of spread of infection from one member of a family to another, if general hygiene is good. The danger is that of contamination of food supplies by a person carrying the infection. Thus there is need for constant attention to personal hygiene in food handlers (including housewives), and especially in those who handle food in hotels, cafes and other places where contamination of food could lead to a widespread outbreak of food poisoning. Whilst the Public Health Inspectors must inspect all food premises, and insist on a high standard of cleanliness in food handling, the public can help to prevent illness by proper handling of food and strict hygiene in the kitchen.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and your Officials, particularly the Clerk of the Council and the Chief Public Health Inspector, for their help and guidance throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

D. J. FRASER

Medical Officer of Health.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area of Urban District	2677 acres.		
Estimated population Mid 1966 (per Registrar General).	8,530		
Mid 1967	8,880		
Mid 1968	9,360		
Mid 1969	10,120		
Mid 1970	10,750		
Mid 1971	11,930		
Census population 1971	11,866		
Census population 1961	7,659		
Census population 1951	7,699		
Census population 1931	7,053		
Number of inhabited houses on rate books at 1st April, 1971	<u>1971</u> 3,935	<u>1970</u> 3,811	<u>1969</u> 3,445
Density (number of persons per acre).	4.46	4.02	3.78
Rateable value of Urban District 1st April, 1971	£360,578	£340,670	£316,920
Sum represented by 1 new penny rate.	£3,523		
Sum represented by a penny rate.		£1, 437	£1,357.

The Buckley Urban District is situated on a foothill of the Clwydian Range to the North East of the County of Flint, and is bounded on the North, East and South by the Hawarden Rural District, and the North, West and South by the Holywell Rural District.

The subsoil is clay in the greater part of the area. Below are the lower coal measures, now no longer worked. The principal industries are Cement, Brick, and Tile Works together with agriculture.

In past times, Buckley residents worked within the district, but with the closing of the Elm Colliery in the nineteen thirties, and the decay of the pottery industry, many of the local inhabitants found work in the Shotton Steelworks, at Courtaulds fibre plant at Flint, and in other local industries. With the building of so many new houses, Buckley has become an attractive residential area. With the cost of land soaring in the Wirral and Merseyside, many people have found that they can buy homes in this district at reasonable prices and they travel to and from their place of work daily. To provide services for the increasing population will call for a great deal of work in the future. Shops, schools and sewerage will have to

be provided.

It is clear that in time to come there will be vast housing estates engulfing Buckley and joining together Buckley with Hawarden and Mold. It is hoped that the old local spirit of co-operation and mutual aid will not be lost. During the year, the building of new housing estates continued unabated, and new residents continued to move in.



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VITAL STATISTICS 1971

Population: Registrar General's estimate at mid-year:- 11,930.

1971 Census - 11,866

1961 Census - 7,659

Live Births:

Number - 297

Rate per 1,000 population - 24.9

Adjusted local birth rate - 30.6

National birth rate per 1,000 population - 16

Illegitimate live births - 12

Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births - 4

Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births -

England and Wales - 8

Still Births:

Number - NIL

Rate per 1,000 total live and still births - NIL

National still birth rate - 12

Total live and still births - 297

Infant Deaths (under 1 year) - 3

Infant Mortality Rate -

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births - 10

Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births - 11

Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births - NIL.

National infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births - 18.

Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births) - 10.

National neo-natal mortality rate - 12

Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births) - 10

National early neo-natal mortality rate - 10

Peri-natal mortality rate (still births and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live and still births) - 10

National perinatal mortality rate - 22.

Maternal mortality (including abortion):

Number of deaths - NIL

Rate per 1000 total live and still births - NIL

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
RESEARCH REPORT

1. Title: *Study of the reaction of hydrogen peroxide with various metal ions.*

2. Author: *John Doe*

3. Date: *1965*

4. Abstract: *This report describes the study of the reaction of hydrogen peroxide with various metal ions. The reaction was studied by measuring the rate of decomposition of hydrogen peroxide in the presence of different metal ions. The results show that the rate of decomposition increases with increasing concentration of the metal ion. The reaction is first order with respect to the concentration of hydrogen peroxide and first order with respect to the concentration of the metal ion. The activation energy of the reaction was determined to be 15.2 kJ/mol.*

5. Introduction: *The reaction of hydrogen peroxide with metal ions is a well-known reaction. It is often used as a source of oxygen in various chemical processes. The reaction is catalyzed by many metal ions, including iron, copper, and manganese. The purpose of this study was to determine the rate of decomposition of hydrogen peroxide in the presence of different metal ions and to determine the activation energy of the reaction.*

6. Experimental: *The reaction was studied by measuring the rate of decomposition of hydrogen peroxide in the presence of different metal ions. The reaction was carried out in a series of test tubes. The concentration of hydrogen peroxide was kept constant at 0.1 M. The concentration of the metal ion was varied from 0.001 M to 0.01 M. The rate of decomposition was measured by measuring the volume of oxygen gas evolved over a period of 10 minutes.*

7. Results: *The results of the study are shown in the following table:*

Metal Ion	Concentration (M)	Rate of Decomposition (ml O ₂ /min)
Fe ²⁺	0.001	0.1
Fe ²⁺	0.005	0.5
Fe ²⁺	0.01	1.0
Cu ²⁺	0.001	0.2
Cu ²⁺	0.005	1.0
Cu ²⁺	0.01	2.0
Mn ²⁺	0.001	0.3
Mn ²⁺	0.005	1.5
Mn ²⁺	0.01	3.0

8. Discussion: *The results of the study show that the rate of decomposition of hydrogen peroxide increases with increasing concentration of the metal ion. The reaction is first order with respect to the concentration of hydrogen peroxide and first order with respect to the concentration of the metal ion. The activation energy of the reaction was determined to be 15.2 kJ/mol.*

9. Conclusion: *The reaction of hydrogen peroxide with metal ions is a well-known reaction. It is often used as a source of oxygen in various chemical processes. The reaction is catalyzed by many metal ions, including iron, copper, and manganese. The purpose of this study was to determine the rate of decomposition of hydrogen peroxide in the presence of different metal ions and to determine the activation energy of the reaction.*

10. References: *1. Smith, J. D. J. Chem. Soc. 1964, 1234. 2. Doe, J. J. Chem. Soc. 1965, 567. 3. Brown, A. J. J. Chem. Soc. 1966, 890.*

Deaths (from all causes) - 106
Crude death rate per 1000 population - 8.9
Adjusted local death rate - 11.7
National deaths rate per 1000 population - 11.6

SECTION A

VITAL STATISTICS

1971

ESTIMATED MID-YEAR POPULATION

11,930

Comparability Factors

Births: 1.23

Deaths 1.31

<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>
Number	297	284
Rate per 1,000 population	24.9	26.4
Adjusted local rate per 1,000	30.6	32.5
National birth rate	16.0	16.0
<u>ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>
Illegitimate live births	12	6
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	4	2
<u>STILL BIRTHS</u>		
Number	NIL	5
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	NIL	17
National still births rate	12	13
<u>TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS</u>	297	289
<u>INFANT DEATHS</u> (deaths under one year)	3	4
<u>INFANT MORTALITY RATES</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	10	14
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	11	14
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	NIL	NIL
National infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	18	18
<u>NEO-MORTALITY RATE</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>
(deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births),	10	11

THEORY OF THE

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN

THEORY AND PRACTICE

1.1

1.2

1.3

1.4

1.5

1.6

1.7

1.8

1.9

1.10

1.11

1.12

1.13

1.14

1.15

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>NATIONAL NEO-MORTALITY RATE</u>	12	12
<u>EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>
(deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births).	10	11
<u>NATIONAL EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE</u>	10	11
<u>PERI-NATAL MORTALITY RATE</u>		
(still births and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live and still births)	10	28
<u>NATIONAL PERI-NATAL MORTALITY RATE</u>	22	23
<u>MATERNAL MORTALITY (including abortion)</u>		
Number of deaths -	NIL	NIL
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	NIL	NIL
<u>DEATHS (from all causes)</u>	106	104
Crude death rate per 1,000 population	8.9	9.7
Adjusted local death rate	11.7	12.7
National death rate per 1,000 population	11.6	11.7

From these figures it will be seen that the population was in a healthy condition with a high birth rate (above the national figure) and a death rate below the national figure.

There were 297 live births (167 boys and 130 girls). This includes 12 illegitimate births (7 boys and 5 girls).

There were 13 more babies born, and 2 more deaths amongst the population than in 1970.

There were no still births and 3 deaths of infants under one year.

CAUSES OF DEATH

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Cancer of oesophagus	1	-
Cancer of stomach	2	-
Cancer of intestine	3	1
Cancer of lung, bronchus	2	1
Cancer of breast	-	1
Leukaemia	-	1
Other cancers	2	3
Diabetes mellitus	2	1
Other endocrine etc.diseases	-	2
Anaemias	1	1
Meningitis	1	-
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	2	1
Hypertensive disease	2	2
Ischaemic heart disease	13	8
Other forms of heart disease	4	6
Cerebro-vascular disease	5	7
Other diseases of circulatory system	2	2
Pneumonia	5	4
Bronchitis and emphysema	4	-
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	-
Hyperphasia of prostate	1	-
Other diseases of genito-urinary system	1	-
Congenital anomalies	2	2
Motor vehicle accidents	4	-
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	1	1
Total (all causes) 106	<u>62</u>	<u>44</u>

Deaths totalled 106 (62 males, 44 females) compared with 104 in 1970, 106 in 1969, 100 in 1968 and 86 in 1967. There were 3 infant deaths under 1 year, compared with 4 in 1970 and 5 in 1969. All three deaths were due to congenital defects, and occurred in the first four weeks of life. There were no deaths between 4 weeks and 1 year. In the 1 to 4 age group, one child died and in the 5 to 14 group, 2 children died, - all from motor accidents. In the 15 to 24 group, there were 4 deaths; in the 25 to 34 group - none; in the 35 to 44 group, 5 deaths; in the 45 - 54 group, 7 deaths; in the 55 to 64 group, 21 deaths; in the 65 -74 group, 23 deaths, and at age 75 years and over, 40 deaths. Thus of the total of 106 deaths, 63 were of persons of 65 years and over.

Diseases of the heart and circulatory system caused 54 deaths (28 males, 26 females) and cancer 17 deaths (10 males, 7 females). The figures for 1970 were 47 and 25. There were thus 8 fewer deaths from cancer. Pneumonia accounted for 9 deaths, mostly in elderly people, and bronchitis and emphysema caused 4 deaths,

1941

11. (1.000 - 1.000)

also in the elderly. Congenital defects caused 4 deaths, and motor accidents 4. There were no deaths from influenza, and none from tuberculosis. There were 2 deaths from suicide. Deaths from cancer of lung were 3, compared with 10 in 1970.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

NURSING IN THE HOME - The Flintshire County Council employ District Nurse/Midwives, the services of whom are available to the residents of Buckley.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE - Four qualified Medical Practitioners reside in the Buckley area: all of whom are principals in practice and three have assistants. Altogether, Principals and Assistants, there are eight Medical Practitioners available for the population of Buckley and contiguous rural areas.

LABORATORY FACILITIES - The work is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service at Chester, and the Public Analyst, Chester.

HOSPITALS - ISOLATION - None. Infectious cases requiring isolation are now admitted to infectious diseases hospitals at Colwyn Bay, Wrexham or Clatterbridge.

SMALLPOX - None

TUBERCULOSIS - None. Cases from the area are sent to Llangwyfan Hospital, near Denbigh.

MATERNITY - None. The Catherine Gladstone Maternity Home is situated at Mancot, approximately four and a half miles away. Pathological cases may be sent to one of the Chester Hospitals.

CHILDRENS' HOSPITALS - None. Children are admitted to the Chester Royal Infirmary, Maelor General Hospital, Wrexham, or occasionally, in special cases, at the Childrens Hospital, Myrtle Street, Liverpool.

GENERAL HOSPITALS - Emergency cases may be sent to the Royal Infirmary or City Hospital, Chester or occasionally to Mold Hospital.

PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS - ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS - Provision is made by the County Council's Health Department.

MENTAL HEALTH - The Supervision of cases under the Mental Health Act 1959 is carried out by the County Council.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES - This service is provided by the County Council.

United States of America
Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D.C.
20535

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

RE: [Illegible]

DATE: [Illegible]

TIME: [Illegible]

PLACE: [Illegible]

CHARACTER: [Illegible]

CLASSIFICATION: [Illegible]

STATUS: [Illegible]

REMARKS: [Illegible]

SIGNATURE: [Illegible]

DATE: [Illegible]

TIME: [Illegible]

PLACE: [Illegible]

CHARACTER: [Illegible]

CLASSIFICATION: [Illegible]

CLINIC AND TREATMENT CENTRES

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE - There is an Ante-Natal Centre and Infant Child Welfare Centre conducted by the County Council at the new Clinic, Buckley, the former on the first and third Monday afternoon and the latter every Monday afternoon.

DAY NURSERIES - None.

SCHOOL CLINICS - A school clinic is supervised by the County Medical Officer of Health and his Assistants and is held on Tuesday of each week in the New Clinic, Buckley.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES - None in the area. There is a Chest Clinic at "Oaklands", Queensferry, at which the Chest Physician and his Assistants see patients once a fortnight.

VENEREAL DISEASES - None. Cases are sent to the special clinics at The Royal Infirmary, Chester by arrangement between the County Authorities and Chester Royal Infirmary.

1. The purpose of this document is to provide information regarding the activities of the [redacted] and the [redacted] in the [redacted] area.

2. The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is currently [redacted] in the [redacted] area.

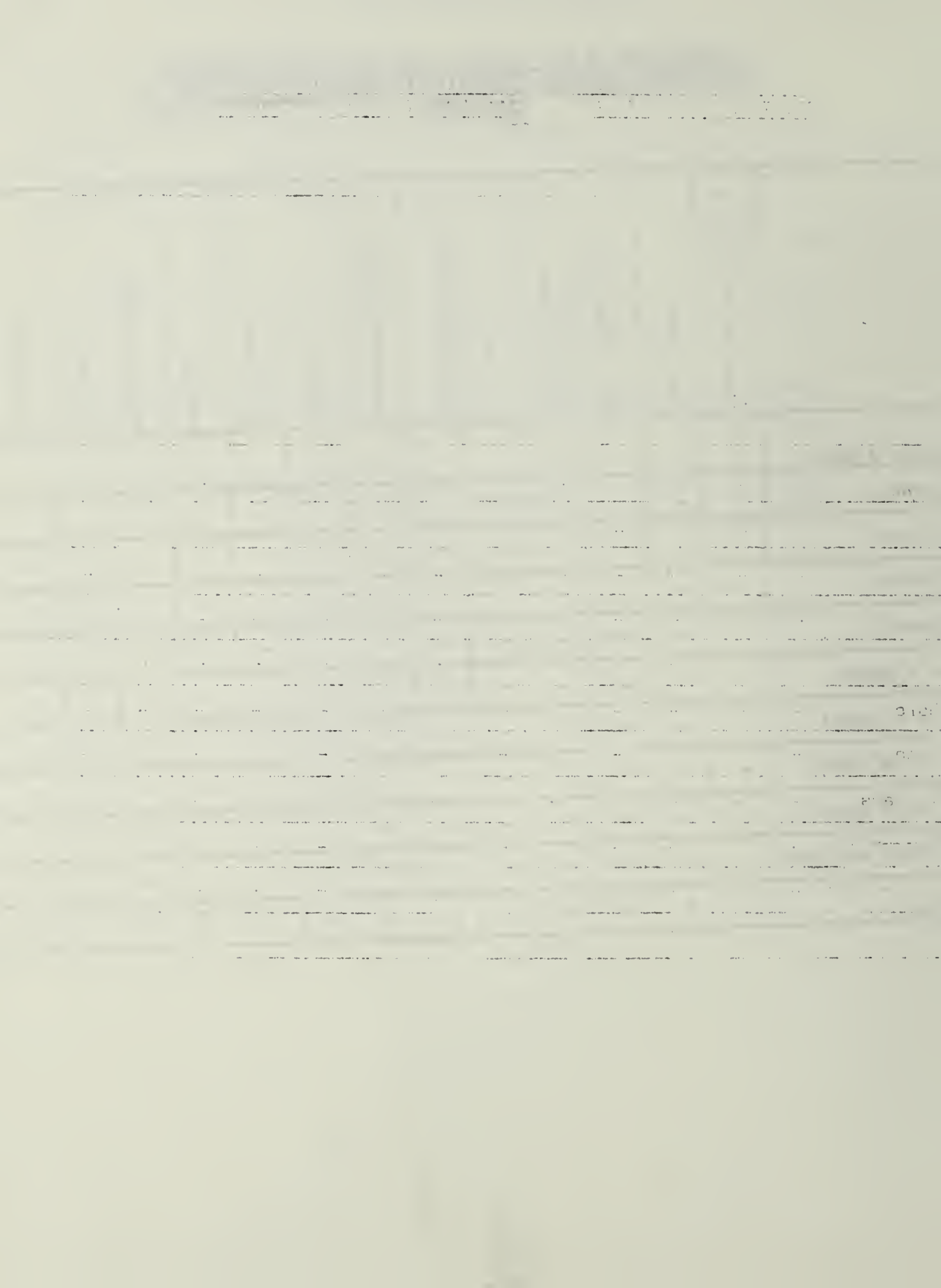
3. The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is currently [redacted] in the [redacted] area.

4. The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is currently [redacted] in the [redacted] area.

5. The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is currently [redacted] in the [redacted] area.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS DURING THE
YEAR 1971

	Acute Polio Myelitis	Meningitis	Food Poisoning	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Paratyphoid Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Measles	Whooping Cough	Dysentery	Ophthalmia.
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 24 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 65 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 years and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1971

<u>DISEASE</u>	<u>TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED</u>	<u>TOTAL DEATHS</u>
Smallpox	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-
Pneumonia	-	9
Meningitis	-	-
Measles	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-
Dysentery	-	-

There were no notifications of infectious diseases during the year. There were many cases of chicken pox and of mumps, especially in young children.

1

1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of human evolution in the context of the current debate on the origins of modern humans. It reviews the evidence from the fossil record and the results of molecular genetic studies, and discusses the implications for our understanding of the relationship between modern humans and other hominids.

2. The second part of the paper examines the role of culture in human evolution. It discusses the evidence for the development of complex cultural practices, such as the use of tools and the construction of shelter, and the implications for the evolution of the human brain and social organization.

3. The third part of the paper considers the role of environment in human evolution. It discusses the evidence for the influence of environmental factors, such as climate and geography, on the evolution of human populations, and the implications for our understanding of the process of human evolution.

4. The fourth part of the paper discusses the role of genetics in human evolution. It reviews the evidence from molecular genetic studies, and discusses the implications for our understanding of the genetic basis of human evolution.

5. The fifth part of the paper discusses the role of social organization in human evolution. It examines the evidence for the development of complex social structures, such as the formation of groups and the emergence of social norms, and the implications for the evolution of the human brain and social organization.

6. The sixth part of the paper discusses the role of language in human evolution. It examines the evidence for the development of language, and the implications for the evolution of the human brain and social organization.

7. The seventh part of the paper discusses the role of art in human evolution. It examines the evidence for the development of art, and the implications for the evolution of the human brain and social organization.

8. The eighth part of the paper discusses the role of religion in human evolution. It examines the evidence for the development of religion, and the implications for the evolution of the human brain and social organization.

9. The ninth part of the paper discusses the role of science in human evolution. It examines the evidence for the development of science, and the implications for the evolution of the human brain and social organization.

10. The tenth part of the paper discusses the role of philosophy in human evolution. It examines the evidence for the development of philosophy, and the implications for the evolution of the human brain and social organization.

TUBERCULOSIS

NEW CASES

DEATHS

AGE PERIODS	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non- Pulmonary</u>			<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non- Pulmonary</u>	
	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F
5 - 9	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
15 - 25	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
25 - 44	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
45 - 64	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Over 65	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
TOTALS:	NIL		NIL			NIL		NIL	

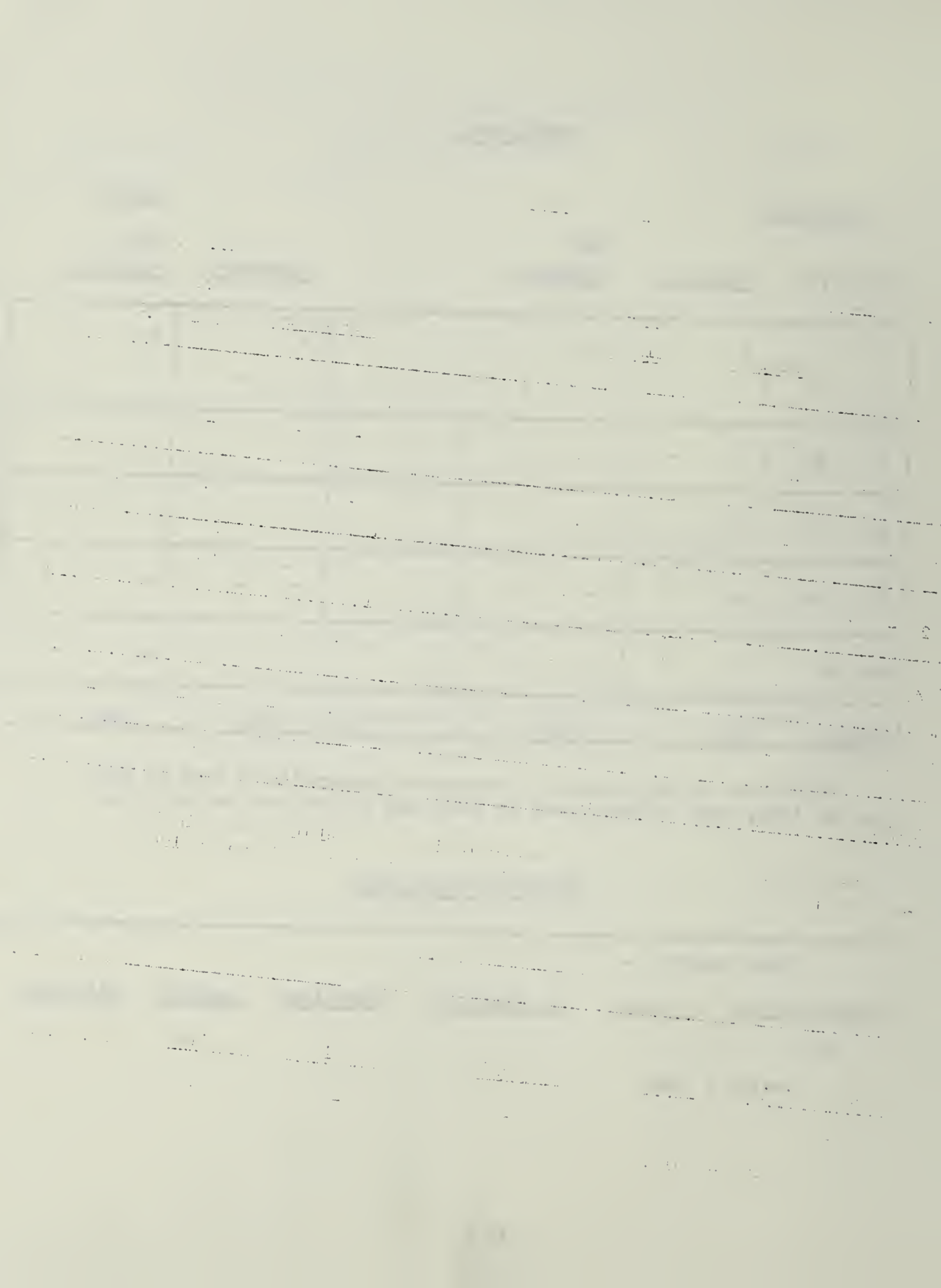
There were no new cases of tuberculosis compared with none in 1970, none in 1969, none in 1968, none in 1967, one in 1966 and one in 1965.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

Cases treated -

<u>Cases Notified</u>	<u>At Home</u>	<u>In Hospital</u>	<u>Unimpaired</u>	<u>Impaired</u>	<u>Blindness</u>
NIL	-	-	-	-	-

Deaths - NIL.



NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948 - Section 47

Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention. No cases were dealt with during the year.

It is a sad thing to have to deprive anyone of liberty, but when aged persons cannot manage to look after themselves or there is no one constantly at hand to attend to their wants, the choice is admission to Hospital or Old Peoples Homes. Until a few years ago, there were few places available for elderly people, but now most authorities have Old Peoples' Housing accommodation, supervised by wardens, where the old folk are encouraged to look after themselves, under supervision. It is a continuing source of wonder to see elderly folk who have been living in isolation and despair, on admission to Old Peoples' accommodation, suddenly begin to have a new interest in life, happy in the company of people of their own age. One thing stands out, and that is the fact that relatives are not always the most suitable people to deal with the elderly. In years past, young people assumed responsibility for the care of their aged relatives, but the trend appears now to be to dump the old folk in hospitals, homes or geriatric units. It is clear that more and more accommodation for the elderly will have to be provided, as the proportion of old folk in the population is increasing, and will do so for some years.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

During the year the use of paper sack units for the storage and collection of refuse was further expanded, and at the end of 1971 three thousand seven hundred and fifty two (3,752) properties had been converted. This is an increase over the 1970 figure of one thousand, one hundred and sixty five (1,165), and it is now anticipated that the Town will be fully converted to the system by the end of 1973.

Refuse collection and disposal generally continue to be operated in an efficient manner and, in spite of additions to the Housing stock of the District and the national increase in the volume of refuse collected, a weekly service of collection has been maintained.

The welfare of the aged has been given special consideration by the Council as is evidenced by the commencement of an Old Persons Community Centre at Coppa View consisting of twenty five dwellings including a Wardens flat. These, and the associated communal areas, will be fully equipped to cater for the needs of the tenants.

The scheme of improvement and extension to the sewerage and sewage disposal arrangements for the Urban District has been brought to fruition and a good start made with the works. As a result many of the pollution problems which have plagued the District in the past will soon be overcome.

It is, however, a matter for regret that the sewerage arrangements for the more rural parts of the District have been deferred, and it is hoped that approval to the carrying out of these parts of the Scheme can soon be given.

1. The purpose of this document is to provide a comprehensive overview of the current state of the project and to identify the key areas for improvement. This document is intended for the use of the project manager and the project team.

2. The project has been successful in meeting its objectives and has achieved the desired results. The project team has worked hard to ensure that the project is completed on time and within budget.

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HOUSING

Progress has been made with regard to the demolition of properties which are unfit for human habitation and in completion of the Slum Clearance proposals submitted in January, 1970 the Council's Slum Clearance programme is continuing but the rate of progress will be dependent on further new Council house construction to re-house the displaced families. Details of properties dealt with are as follows:-

HOUSING ACT 1957 - SECTION 42

No. of areas represented and declared Clearance Areas	-
No. of houses demolished in Clearance Areas	-

Section 16 and 17

No. of houses represented as individually unfit	5
No. of Demolition Orders made	4
No. of houses closed	-
No. of individual houses demolished	7

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
No. of Discretionary Grants completed	6	12	15	14
No. of Standard Grants completed	7	8	6	5
Total Grants paid during the year	£3,109	£5,647	£7,187	£8,331

HOUSING ACT 1969 - Section 45

Qualification Certificates applied for	8
Qualification Certificates granted	3
Applications in suspense pending compliance with Schedule of repairs	5

NEW CONSTRUCTION

New house building in Buckley during 1971 has continued to develop and further progress has been made in the towns Central Area Development which is intended to provide the amenities and shopping facilities for the large new housing estates which are under construction.

The following table gives particulars of new house building during the last four years:-

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
New Houses completed by Private Enterprises:	285	297	220	152
Council houses completed:	20	NIL	48	-
Houses under construction by Private Enterprise at the 31st December:	270	248	154	141
Council houses under construction at the 31st December:	34	48	NIL	25

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply for Buckley is the responsibility of the Central Flintshire Water Board, and is providing for this area principally from two sources.

- (a) Reservoir at Cilcain.
- (b) Alwon Reservoir via the Birkenhead Aqueduct.

These supplies are fed into the two covered service reservoirs at Prenbrigog from where they gravitate to feed the Urban Area.

During the year the supply of water has been satisfactory as regards quality and quantity.

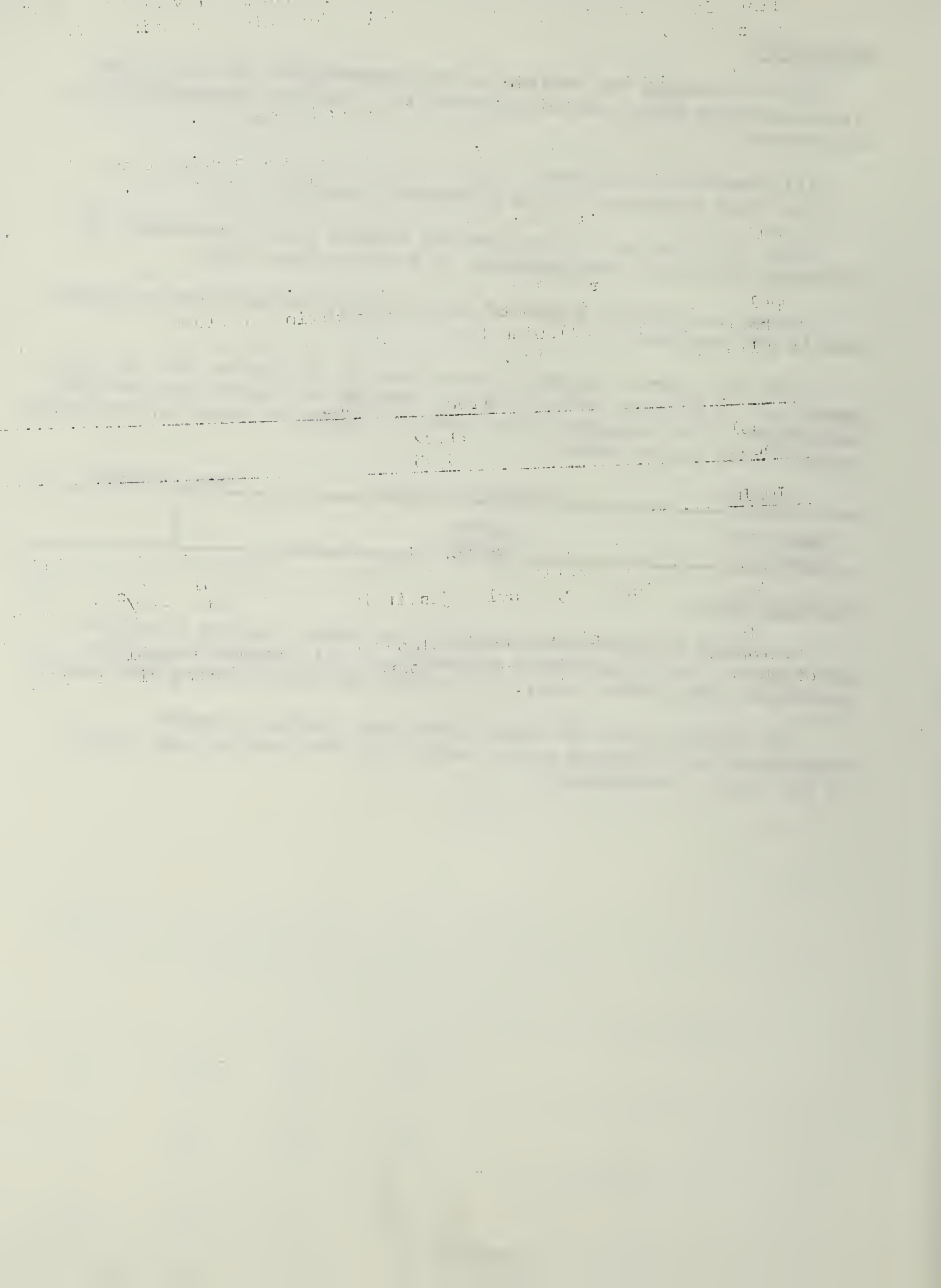
From the Central Flintshire Water Board it is learned that the water supply has no fluoride content and the addition of fluoride has not been authorised. The following table shows the number of houses and population supplied from public mains.

Number	Direct to Houses	From Standpipe
Population	11,925	5
Houses	3,932	3

SWIMMING BATHS

To ensure a satisfactory swimming bath water, testing is carried out regularly for chlorination and acidity. All samples tested are continuous satisfactory results justifying the high standard ^{of} maintenance.

The Swimming bath was again closed for a period to enable maintenance to be carried out to ensure that the existing high quality of the water is maintained.



CLEAN AIR

The causes of the majority of complaints of nuisance received during the year is from

A Factory manufacturing cement.

Dust deposit is the major cause of complaint both within and without the District depending on wind conditions.

It gives rise to intermittent nuisance usually caused by breakdown of the electro static precipitators. These complaints are passed to H.M.Alkali Works Inspector and the nuisance is commonly of short duration.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

The question of caravans being used as permanent dwellings is not causing any serious concern in the Urban District. It has been necessary on a number of occasions for action to be taken under the Bye-laws governing Buckley Common for the removal of caravans used by Gypsies and Itinerant traders who have visited the area.

There are no registered caravan sites in the Urban District. There is however one site operated as a transit site by certificate of an exempted organisation. During the year no action in respect of this site has been necessary.

RODENT CONTROL

The Council employs one Rodent Operative who made 368 visits and inspections during the year. All types of properties have been inspected and treatment carried out where infestations were discovered. The Council's Refuse Tip and Sewage Works were periodically treated and treatment of sewers was again carried out, all with good results. The following table gives details of the work carried out during the year.

<u>No. of properties</u> <u>Inspected</u>	<u>No. of properties</u> <u>infested with rats</u>	<u>No. of properties</u> <u>infested with mice</u>
199	170	25

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

During the year a tender for the construction of the new Sewage Disposal Works at Ty Gwyn and the Main Sewerage Scheme was accepted in the sum of £920,000. By the end of the year work was well in advance of target and proceeding most satisfactorily.

The scheme for extension and construction of the sewers does not include those to serve the Alltami and Drury Areas which are still deferred.

This is regrettable since these areas, being rural in character, contribute most to the gross pollution of the watercourses discharging from the Urban District.

In view of Local Government Re-organisation it is feared that this deferment will be of longer duration than was anticipated but it cannot be too strongly emphasised that gross pollution of the water courses discharging from the Urban District will continue.

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951

There is now no shop registered as a Pet Shop within the Urban District.

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INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955

The following gives particulars of promises engaged in the handling, preparation or sale of food:-

Butchers.....	9
Bakers.....	3
General Grocers.....	23
Greengrocers.....	7
Fried Fish Shops.....	9
Cafes, Clubs.....	4
Canteens, Public Houses, etc.....	24
Ice Cream, Sweets, etc.....	10

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Visits have been made to many food premises but due to the pressure of other work it is not possible to carry out the number of routine inspections that this Section warrants. The number of premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, are as follows:-

Ice Cream Dealers.....	17
Premises used for the manufacture of sausage or meat pies.....	5
TOTAL	<u>22</u>

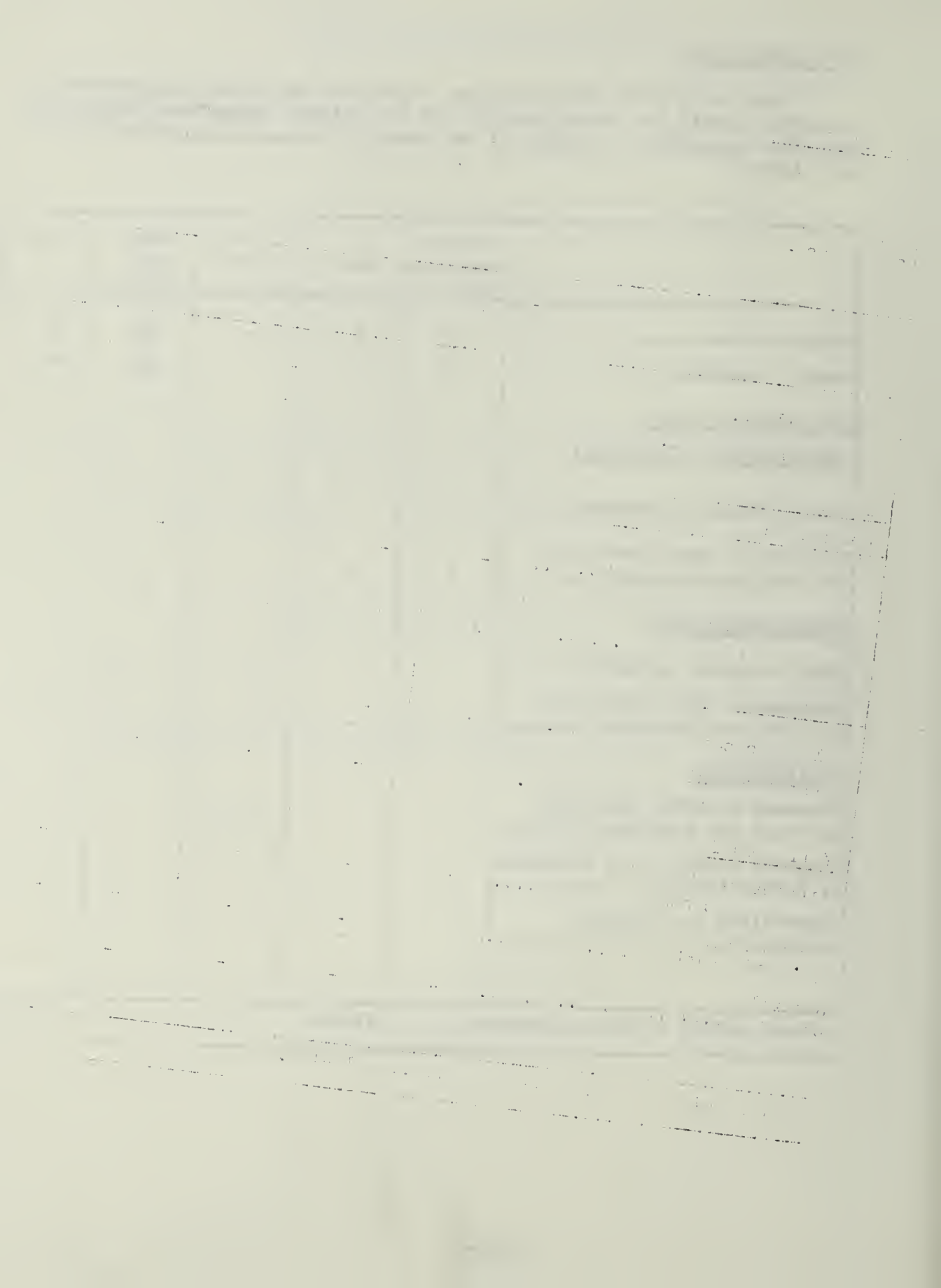
During the year refrigerator failure at a large supermarket and butchers store was reported which resulted in the following foods being surrendered:-

Fresh meat and bacon	500 lbs.
Frozen foods (various)	441 lbs.

MEAT INSPECTION

There is only one slaughterhouse registered under the Slaughterhouse Act, 1958, within the Urban District and all animals slaughtered during the year were inspected. Details of the number of animals slaughtered are as follows:-

	Cattle excluding cows	cows	Calves	Shoep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed.....	16	3	-	204	297
Number inspected.....	16	3	-	204	297
<u>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT</u>					
<u>TUBERCULOSIS & CYSTICERCI</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.....	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.....	2	2	-	3	8
<u>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.....	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.....	-	-	-	-	4
<u>CYSTICERCOSIS</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.....	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration.....	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned.....	-	-	-	-	-
Total weight of Food condemned..... 111-lbs.					



FOOD SAMPLING - FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955

The following are the particulars of samples taken by the County Public Health Inspector, Mr. Harold E. Roberts, within the Urban District.

<u>Description of Article</u>	<u>No. taken</u>	<u>Genuine</u>
Milk	10	10
Dairy Products	4	4
Fruit and Vegetables	4	4
Sausage and Meat Products	4	4
Miscellaneous Foods	<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>
	<u>34</u>	<u>34</u>

No evidence of fungicides, pesticides or prohibited colouring matter was found.

No evidence of Brucella, Bovine Tuberculosis or Penicillin was found in any farm bottled milk.

All articles examined under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act were satisfactory.

27 samples of cream were taken. 9 failed the keeping-quality test. The attention of the producers was drawn to the matter.

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DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS

Water Supply.....	7
Drainage.....	239
Hairdressers and Barbers.....	12
Caravan Sites.....	4
Factories.....	25
Bakehouses.....	8
Public conveniences.....	31
Licensed Premises	26
Scrap metal Dealers.....	3
Refuse disposal and collection.....	476
Pest Control.....	14
Clean Air.....	6
Schools.....	4
Shops and Offices.....	43
Noise.....	36
Miscellaneous Visits.....	304
Civic Amenities Act.....	60
No. of houses inspected under Public Health Act.....	39
Re-visits to above houses.....	104
No. of houses inspected under Housing Act.....	62
Re-visits to above houses.....	73
Miscellaneous Housing Visits.....	3
Improvement Grant Visits.....	83
Infectious Disease Visits.....	70
Total meat inspection visits.....	87
Bakers and Confectioners	2
Butchers.....	18
Canteens.....	1
Dairies and Milk Distributors.....	2
Fried Fish Shops.....	7
Grocers.....	28
Greengrocers and Fruiterers.....	7
Ice Cream Premises.....	8
Milk Sample Visits.....	2
Miscellaneous Food Visits.....	12
	<u>1914</u>

DETAILS OF NOTICES SERVED

Number of verbal and informal notices served	61
Number of verbal and informal notices complied with	73
Number of statutory notices served	6
Number of statutory notices complied with	6

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of
the Factories Act, 1961

Part I of the Act

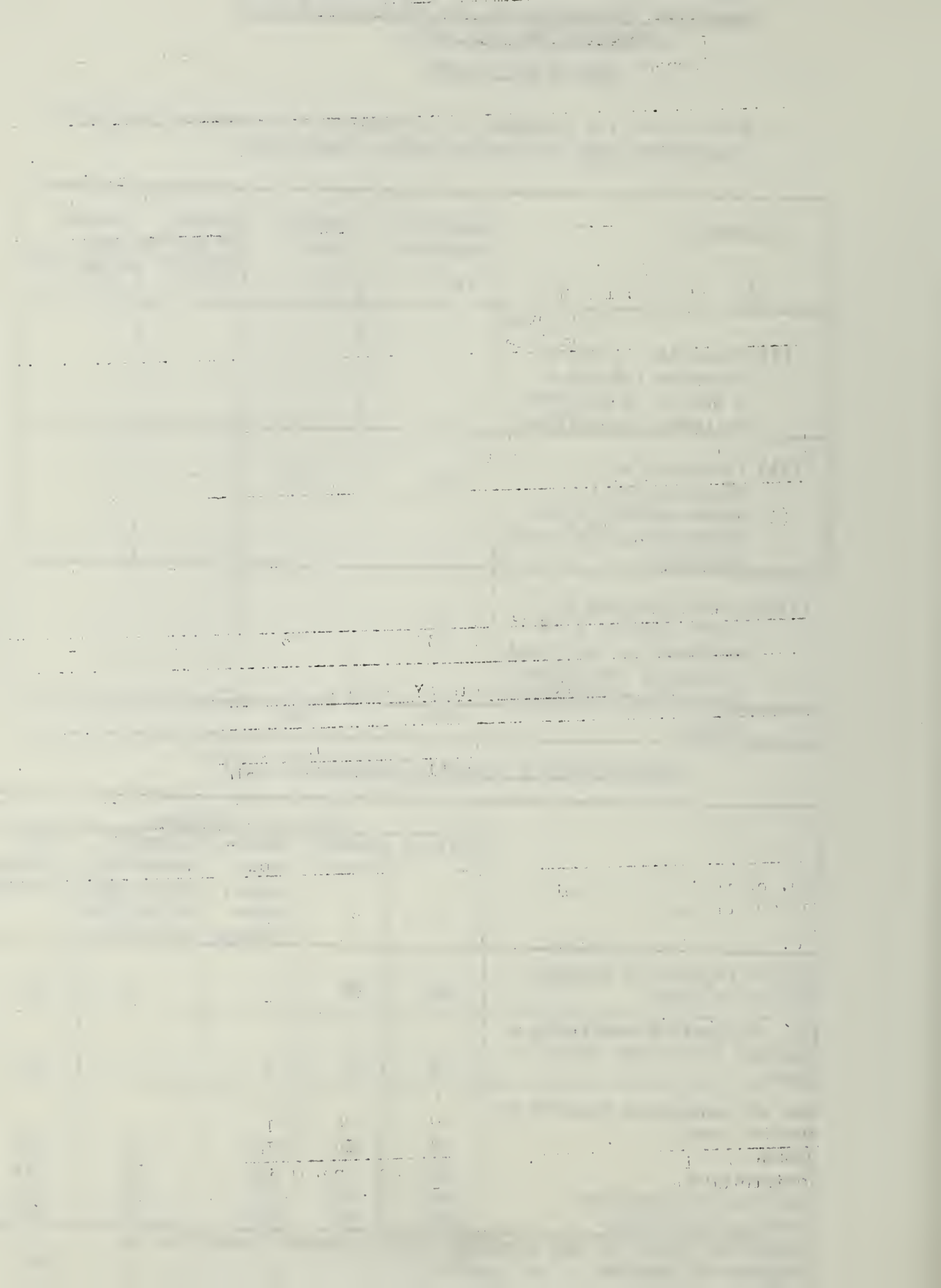
1 - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Inspec- tions (3)	Number of written Notices (4)	Occup- iers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	-	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 17 is enforced by the Local Authority.	30	25	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises).	3	-	-	-
TOTAL:	33	25	-	-

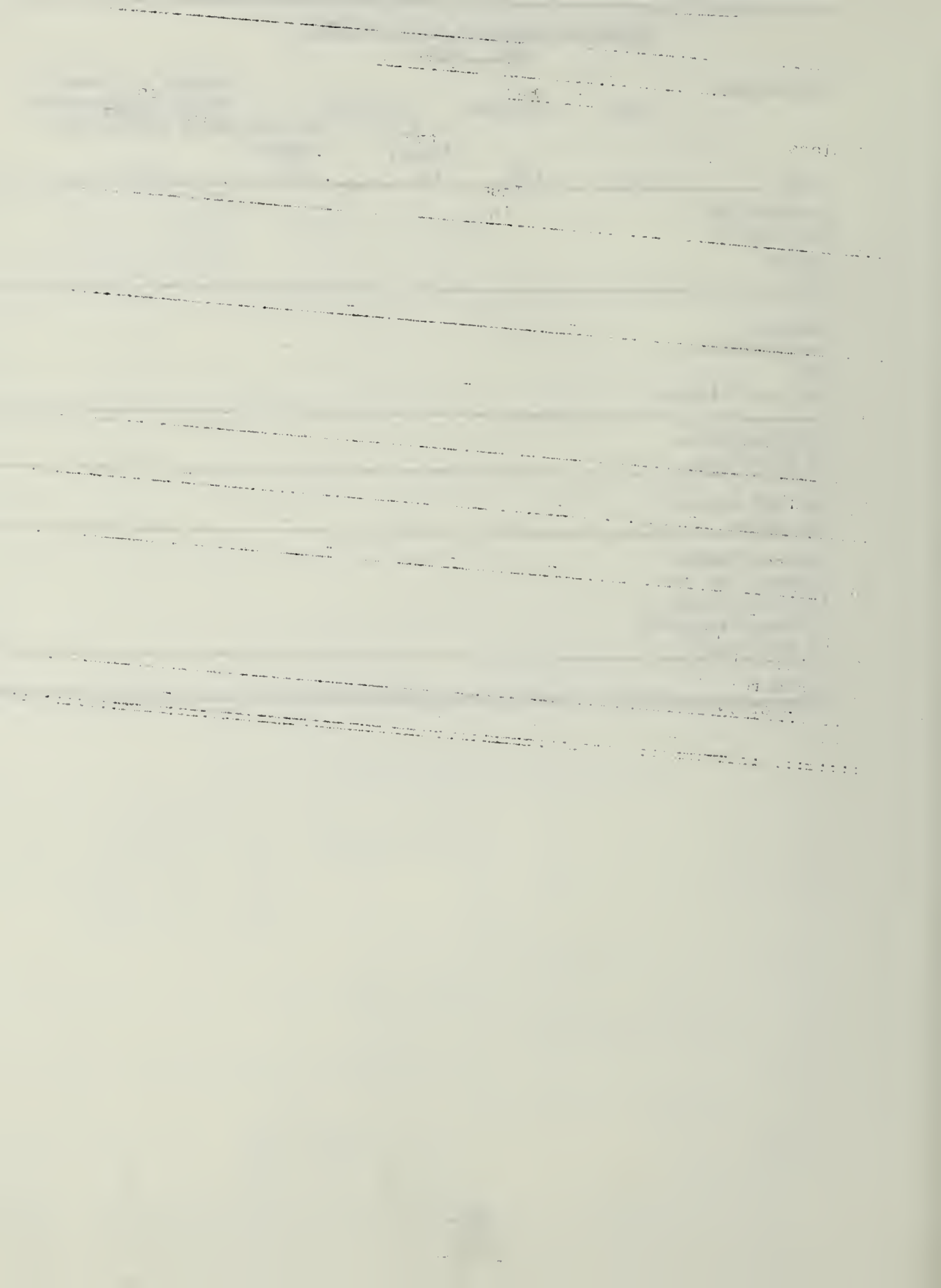
OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

	Class of Premises				
	Offices	Retail Shops	Whole- sale shops, Ware- houses.	Catering Establish- ments open to public, Canteens.	Fuel Storage Depots.
No. of registered premises at end of year.	16	29	-	1	NIL
No. of premises receiving a general inspection during year.	4	19	-	-	NIL
No. of exemptions current at end of year:					
Space	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Temperature	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Sanitary Conveniences	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Washing Facilities.	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

Number of visits of all kinds (including general inspection to Registered Premises - - 24 - - - - -



Particulars	<u>Number of cases in which defects were found</u>				Number of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspr.	By H.M. Inspr.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Ineffective drainage of floors (S6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient					
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-Work).					
TOTAL:	-	-	-	-	-



PUBLIC CLEANSING

Collection

During the year there has been a continued increase in the conversion of premises in the District to the binsac system. Four thousand one hundred and seventeen (4,017) properties out of a total of four thousand two hundred and seventy four (4,274) have been provided with binsac units and it is now certain that the District will be fully converted by 1973.

As a result of the continuing percentage increase in the volume of domestic and commercial refuse more than 50% of properties are requiring two or more sacks to provide storage for a week.

The free collection of bulky household discards continues to be widely used and is greatly appreciated by the public.

Labour

During the year this Council has not been affected by the further national unrest in the refuse collection services, and I am pleased to report, once again, that it has not been necessary to replace any of the personnel.

The labour force employed consists of the following

- 1 Supervisor
- 2 Drivers
- 8 Loaders
- 1 Tractor Shovel Driver.

Since the service cannot be operated without the use of adequate and competent labour, manpower will continue to be the most important part of the service, the character of the work requiring intelligence, patience, courtesy, tact and integrity, and in general this is given by the men without stint.

During the year the Council have decided to engage the services of Work Study Consultants with a view to the introduction of an incentive bonus scheme to improve efficiency still further.

By these means it is expected that the existing regular weekly collection service will be maintained without increasing the labour force in spite of the continuing increase in population which amounted to 1180 during the year.

Vehicles

The Council's refuse vehicles now comprise:-

2 - 19/60 cubic yard screw compression collectors
(purchased 1970).

1 - 5 ton tipping lorry (purchased 1969). This vehicle is mainly employed in the collection of bulky discards and trade

Section 1

In the second part, the document outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data. It describes the process of sampling and the importance of using random selection to ensure that the sample is representative of the population. The text also discusses the use of statistical techniques to interpret the results of the data analysis.

The third part of the document focuses on the importance of communication in the auditing process. It stresses that auditors must be able to effectively communicate their findings to the management and the board of directors. The text also discusses the role of the auditor in providing advice and guidance to the management on how to improve the internal control system.

Section 2

The first part of this section discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud. The text also mentions the need for regular audits and the role of the auditor in ensuring compliance with established standards.

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Section 3

The first part of this section discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud. The text also mentions the need for regular audits and the role of the auditor in ensuring compliance with established standards.

refuse.

At the end of the year the Department assumed responsibility for street cleansing and gully emptying for which a Lacre Compact vehicle is employed.

Trade Refuse

During the year a review of the existing trade refuse collection system was undertaken and a report presented setting out its failings and recommending a new scheme to improve efficiency and increase the income from the service.

This was accepted by the Council and the new scheme is to be implemented from 1st April, 1972.

Disposal

The new tip at Buckley Junction was brought into operation in May, 1970. It is used jointly by Buckley Urban District Council and Hawarden Rural District Council and is controlled and operated by the Buckley Urban District Council.

The tip is in a disused clay working and it has been possible adequately to fence off the site. In consequence there have been no cases of illicit tipping.

Controlled tipping is carried out and the heavy duty tractor shovel purchased by the Council has enabled this to be done efficiently.

Due to further increase in the local population and to even greater proposed usage by Hawarden Rural District Council, the estimated life of the tip has been reduced to five (5) years.

In view of impending Local Government re-organisation a joint Refuse Disposal Committee has been set up with Hawarden Rural District Council and Connahs Quay Urban District Council.

This Committee has considered methods of refuse disposal and have agreed, in principle, that pre-treatment of refuse by pulverisation be adopted.

The Committee also is actively engaged in considering the tipping potential of the three Districts with a view to the formulation of a policy for the provision of refuse disposal tips in the future.

CIVIC AMENITIES ACT, 1967

In addition to its Statutory duties under the Act, in regard to abandoned cars, the Council offer a service whereby the public can deliver unwanted vehicles to the compound on the refuse disposal tip for the Council to dispose of.

During the year 68 cars have been disposed of under the Act.

The following legislation which concerns the Department came into force during the year.

STATUTES

Consumer Protection Act 1971
Dangerous Litter Act 1971
Fire Precautions Act 1971
Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act 1971
Housing Act 1971

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Department of the Environment

- | | | |
|-----|------|--|
| No. | 161 | Clean Air (Measurement of Grit and Dust from Furnaces) Regulations 1971. |
| | 162 | Clean Air (Emission of Grit and Dust from Furnaces) Regulations 1971. |
| | 570 | Regulated Tenancies (Conversion from Control) (England and Wales) Order 1971. |
| | 960 | Alkali &c., Works Order 1971. |
| | 1004 | Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) Regulations 1971. |
| | 1199 | Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) (No.2) Regulations 1971. |
| | 1265 | Smoke Control Areas (Exempted Fireplaces) Order 1971. |
| | 1577 | Assistance for House Purchase and Improvement (Housing Associations) (Amendment) Regulations 1971. |
| | 1600 | Building (Seventh Amendment) Regulations 1971. |
| | 1652 | Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Regulations 1971. |
| | 1875 | Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) (No.3) Regulations 1971. |
| | 2135 | Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) (No.4) Regulations 1971. |

Department of Education and Science

- | | | |
|--|------|---|
| | 1553 | Standards for School Premises (Amendment) Regulations 1971. |
|--|------|---|

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

- | | | |
|--|------|---|
| | 661 | Slaughter of Poultry (Humane Conditions) Regulations 1971. |
| | 882 | Preservatives in Food (Amendment) Regulations 1971. |
| | 1179 | Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations 1971. |
| | 1716 | Brucellosis (Eradication Areas) (England and Wales) (Amendment) Order 1971. |
| | 1717 | Brucellosis (Area Eradication)(England and Wales)Order 1971. |

CIRCULARS

Department of the Environment

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| | 2 | Clean Air Acts 1956 and 1968. Clean Air (Emission of Grit and Dust from Furnaces) Regulations 1971. Clean Air (Measurements of Grit and Dust from Furnaces)Regulations 1971. |
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- 10 Housing Act 1969, Area Improvement.
- 12 Clean Air Act 1956, Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) Regulations 1971.
- 26 Report of the Working Party on Refuse Disposal.
- 32 Clean Air Acts 1956 and 1968. Maximum Cost Limits.
- 41 Clean Air Act 1956, Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) No.2 Regulations 1971.
- 42 Dangerous Litter Act 1971.
- 45 Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Regulations 1971.
- 46 Housing Act 1969. Grants for House Improvement and Repair.
- 48 Clean Air Act 1956. Exempted Fireplaces.
- 52 Housing Acts 1957 to 1969. Compulsory Purchase Orders. Giving of evidence by local authorities.
- 53 Domestic Smoke Control. Availability of solid smokeless fuel.
- 58 Local Government Reorganisation Areas and Names.
- 63 Housing Act 1971. House and Area Improvement in Development and Intermediate Areas.
- 67 Public Health Act 1961. Building Regulations.
- 75 Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960.
- 84 Reorganisation of Local Government.
- 85 Reorganisation of the Regional Offices of the Department of the Environment.
- 92 Reorganisation of Water and Sewerage Services. Government Proposals and Arrangements for Consultation.
- 95 Clean Air Act 1956. The Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) (No.3) Regulations 1971.

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

- 1 Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959. Approved Chemical Agents.
- 2 Bacteriological Examination of Fresh Cream.
- 5 Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959. Approved Chemical Agents.
- 6. Meat Sterilisation Regulations 1969.

OFFICIAL REPORTS AND MEMORANDA

Proposed changes in the Work of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Cmnd. 4564.

Local Government in England. Government Proposals for Reorganisation. Cmnd. 4584.

Report of the Committee on the Rent Acts (Chairman: H.D.Francis, Q.C.) Cmnd. 4609.

Fair Deal for Housing. Cmnd. 4728.

Area Improvement Notes:

- (i) Sample House Conditions Survey.
- (ii) House Condition Survey within a potential General Improvement Area.
- (iii) Improving the Environment. (Department of the Environment).

The future Management of Water in England and Wales. A report by the Central Advisory Water Committee.

Report of the Working Party on Refuse Disposal.

Neighbourhood Noise. Report by the working group on the Noise Abatement Act. The Noise Advisory Council.

Aircraft Noise. Flight Routeing Near Airports. Report by a working group of the Noise Advisory Council.

Report of a River Pollution Survey of England and Wales 1970. (Department of the Environment).

